



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ESTEY, J. A. *Revolutionary Syndicalism.* Pp. xxxvii, 212. Price, 7s. 6d. London: P. S. King and Son, 1913.

In this conscientious, scholarly and impartial study, Dr. Estey has given us one of the best reports of revolutionary syndicalism that has appeared. Although the historical study which precedes the analysis of syndicalism and its methods is exceedingly careful and accurate, the chief interest lies in the latter half of the book. Here are discussed syndicalist practice, the syndicalist state, the failure of the general strike and the limitations of the method of revolution. Under the heading syndicalist practice are discussed the general strike, sabotage, anti-militarism and external pressure. It is the general strike that receives the greatest consideration, because it is by this means that syndicalists hope to take over the present capitalistic system. The author traces the various attempts that have been made and examines critically the failure that has in each case resulted. He feels as does Sorel that the general strike can never be more than a dream and that it can never be successful. Dr. Estey feels that with the failure of the general strike must fall the entire scheme of revolutionary syndicalism. He shows, moreover, how it is gradually weakening and how the more recent conventions of the C. G. T. have leaned rather toward the methods of reform than to those of revolution. In spite of its repeated failures, in spite of the weakening of its power, it has accomplished much. "Its insistence on the practical application of the great motto of the international—'the emancipation of the laborers must be the work of the laborers themselves'—has engendered a habit of self-reliance, a courage and an optimism among the workers, that can only be a cause for general gratification." "It has succeeded in arousing the consciousness of the most apathetic workers." Dr. Estey has made a valuable and enlightening contribution to the literature of syndicalism.

ALEXANDER FLEISHER.

Philadelphia.

GALLOWAY, LEE. *Organization and Management.* (Vol. II of Modern Business Series, edited by Joseph French Johnson.) Pp. xix, 504. Price, \$3.50. New York: Alexander Hamilton Institute, 1913.

In this book the author purposed to show all the forces that influence modern business. In order to do so, he divides the work into two parts, the first dealing with organization. This term is used to cover an economic and sociological survey of the history of man from the savage state to the present social structure, and also includes a summary of the theory of factory location, and a discussion of markets, exchanges, the export business and consular service. In short, part one deals with all those things which affect a business outside its own walls. In part two, the author goes inside the factory and discusses in minute detail the theory of management.

The book would be valuable only to a business man who had no training in economics or sociology. It is too technical for general reading, and not enough specialized for a student of economics, so it has a limited scope of usefulness.

The author is primarily interested in scientific management; and should